OCTOBER 21, 1775. THE NUMBER 1263.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— SUET. in TIB. 8. 28.

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ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper at 12/6 a Year, and have Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted for 3/. the firſt Week, and 2/. each Week after.——Printing Work done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.

From LLOYD'S EVENING POST, *July* 21.

WHATEVER ſentiments ſome men may have concerning the efficacy of the ſword, how neceſſary ſoever it may ſeem to ſome politicians for the ſecurity of the government of the ſtate, for my own part, I can never think it a proper method, either to eſtabliſh religion or dominion in any part of the world. Bayonets are but poor inducements to excite love, and I am ſure would ſooner procure hatred than eſteem.

Private families are petty kingdoms, and, from the œconomy of them, we may in ſome meaſure diſcover by what arts and contrivances the greater are to be managed. The prejudicial effects of ſeverity how often have we ſeen in thoſe ſmaller ſocieties! How often has it driven the perſons who have laboured under it to the greateſt extremities! Neither is it leſs fatal in public Adminiſtrations than it is in private families. When cruelty reigns in the breaſts of ſovereign Princes, to what diſorders and confuſions are kingdoms and empires frequently expoſed. All hiſtories, both ancient and modern, abound in very pregnant inſtances of this nature. Cruel tyranny, and hard oppreſſion, the fear of *ſlavery*, and its black retinue, will make a Quaker reſiſt, aſſume the arm of the fleſh, and fight againſt his own principles to do himſelf juſtice.

Oppreſſion undoubtedly is the parent of hatred in the minds of the generality of thoſe who ſuffer, and hatred is moſt certainly the mother of rebellion. Princes who delight in blood are ſeldom permitted to be their own executioners; perſons enough are always ready to do them that friendly office: Where hatred is in the heart, virulence is quickly in the mouth, and inſtruments of death in the hand.

Donatives are more prevalent over generous ſouls by far than extortions. Countenance and favour can work more than frowns; and pardon, joined with indulgence, can quell more *Hydras* than any man can eaſily imagine. Hence we cannot but conclude thoſe counſellors, in all ages and countries whatſoever, to have been no friends to their Princes, who have adviſed them either to promulgate laws like Draco's, written in blood, or to put them into execution after they had received their promulgation.

The tempers of men are as different as thoſe of children; ſome of which will be corrected by emolients, when the ſevereſt aſtringents can hardly amend the other. It is not to be diſputed but that ſeverity ſometimes has its effects, and now and then brings about a reformation; but ſurely, in the caſe of our Tranſatlantic brethren, ſeverity is not the method to reclaim; like the *ſtock* from whence they are derived, they may eaſily be led, but hardly any force will be able to compel them. I cannot help, therefore, being of opinion that the preſent method taken to reclaim the Americans, and bring them to obedience, is no ways likely to produce the deſired effect. A trifling conceſſion on our ſide would produce a very great one on their's; but perhaps the dignity of the mother country will not *ſtoop* to ſo great a condeſcenſion, as they will pleaſe to term it.

Examples are more prevalent than precepts; I ſhall therefore conclude with an old ſtory, and leave your readers to make the application.

"Francis Marcio, an eminent ſtateſman of Genoa, having been ſent Ambaſſador from that republic to the Duke of Milan, when he could neither procure audience of leave from the Prince, nor prevail with him to ratify his promiſes made to the Genoeſe, taking a fit opportunity, preſented a handful of the herb *baſil* to the Duke. The Duke, ſomewhat ſurpriſed, aſked what that meant: "Sir (replied the Ambaſſador) this herb is of a nature, that if you handle it gently, without ſqueezing, it will emit a pleaſant and grateful ſcent; but, if you ſqueeze and gripe it, it will become productive of ſcorpions in a little time."

AN ENGLISHMAN.

PARIS, *July* 14.

SOME accounts from Rouen mention, that the diſturbances about the corn are by no means at an end. A perſon was arreſted at Mantes who had 25 circular letters found upon him which were ſummonſes for a nightly rendezvous to go among the corn in the country, and ſpoil it in the ear; but the patrols of troops which were ſent thither, fruſtrated the intended villainous ſcheme. A permiſſion has likewiſe been granted to the honeſt citizens and farmers, to fire at any perſons whoſe conduct may raiſe any ſuſpicions. In the interim three perſons have been arreſted at Andelis, and ſent to the Baſtile; one is an officer in the ſuperior council of Rouen; the other is the director of the poſt; and the third is not much known. Mr. B——, fiſcal of Beaumont, was arreſted there, and ſent to the Baſtile.

July 26. No ſooner were the inſurrections quelled which were occaſioned by the high price of corn, than a new ſpecies of villainy broke out. In many places the corn has been cut down through mere malice before it was ripe, and ſeveral letters have been diſperſed, threatening to ſet fire to the corn as it ſtands, unleſs the price is reduced to one third of what it is at preſent. Guards are ſent into many pariſhes to prevent the conſequences of theſe threats.

The Aſſembly of the clergy has voted a free gift to the King of 20,000,000 livres; and a loan of the like ſum is negotiating for his Majeſty.

The French nobility at Paris are no leſs jealous of the Scotch, than the Engliſh are at London. The command of the military order of St. Louis, which became vacant by the death of the Chevalier de la Valliere, is juſt conferred upon Lord Drummond Melford, heretofore Colonel of the regiment of Royal Scots.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *June* 6. The write from Baſſora, that a Perſian army is before that place, but without having as yet committed any hoſtility.

MENTZ, *July* 9. Letters from Bohemia mention, that tranquillity is far from being reſtored there. We are even aſſured that the peaſants of thirteen villages have abſolutely refuſed to work for their Lords, and have pulled up and deſtroyed the corn in the ear. The ſame diſcontentment has broke out in Moravia, where the peaſants have refuſed to work at the Corvees, which is the more detrimental to the proprietors of thoſe lands, as the corn only wanted the hands of thoſe peaſants to reap it, with every proſpect of an abundant harveſt.

LONDON, *July* 22.

WE are informed, that a reſolution is actually taking for building forts on all the great rivers in North America to command their navigation, and to keep the inhabitants in awe. The whole mode of government in the colonies is to be alſo changed; the General Courts being henceforth to meet only on domeſtic regulations, without the power of taxing their conſtituents, but only to recommend the beſt mode of taxation to Parliament, who are to enforce with an act the regulation ſo recommended by the General Courts.

Extract of a letter from PARIS, *July* 12.

"The Spaniards now publicly ſay, that to ſubdue the Algerines only, they ſhould not want ſo great an armament, but as the Engliſh have at preſent ſo numerous an army in America, it is neceſſary for Spain to be on her guard.

"The ſquadron fitted out at Breſt, under command of Admiral Bougainville, has at laſt received orders to join the Spaniſh fleet, and the Duke de Chartres ſet out from Verſailles on the 6th inſtant in order to embark on board the ſaid ſquadron for Spain, where he is to have an important charge in the army.

"The Parliament have ordered two moſt dangerous libels, *Catechiſme du Citoyen*, and *l' Ami des Loix*, to be burned. Theſe two pamphlets ſet forth, that, as the prerogative of the French King ſhould be limited by the aſſemblies of the people only, of which they are deprived, it would therefore be a moſt exalted virtue in every French ſubject to take up arms againſt the King in defence of their rights and liberty."

At a meeting of the Livery of London, in Common Hall aſſembled, on Saturday the 24th of June, 1775.

Reſolved, That the thanks of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery in Common Hall aſſembled, be given to the Right Honourable the Earl of Effingham, for having, conſiſtent with the principles of a true Engliſhman, refuſed to draw that ſword againſt the lives and liberties of his fellow ſubjects in America, which has hitherto been employed to the honour of his country.

Lord Effingham's *letter to Mr.* Rix.

SIR,

"I take the firſt opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult. encloſing a reſolution of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London in Common Hall aſſembled.

"I beg leave by your means to expreſs to that reſpectable body how deeply I am penetrated with a ſenſe of the honour done me by their having approved of my conduct.

"The independence and love of liberty, which have always ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed the city of London, are the cauſe that their approbation muſt be eſteemed by every real friend to our happy conſtitution as the nobleſt compenſation he can receive for any ſacrifice he makes to the obſervance of it's principles.

"I am, with great truth and regard,

Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

The Holmes, July 2, 1775. EFFINGHAM."

"William Rix, Eſq;

There is at preſent ſuch an univerſal ſtagnation of trade, that there are no leſs than 200 merchantmen in the river, bound to different ports, which cannot obtain freight.

July 25. It was reported upon Change yeſterday, that a large Dutch ſhip from Amſterdam, loaded with arms and ammunition, and another from Rotterdam with the like cargo, both bound to St. Euſtatia, are taken within five leagues of the above place, by an Engliſh man of war, who was cruiſing there, in order to intercept any veſſels with arms, &c. as it is by that means the Americans are ſupplied.

It is again repeated with great confidence in the neighbourhood of St. James's, that General Gage has poſitively inſiſted on his recall from Boſton, and, upon any farther refuſal, is reſolved to demand his diſmiſſion from the army.

It is now confidently aſſerted, that Lord North inſiſts upon his Majeſty's permiſſion to reſign, but offers to give every ſubſtantial aſſiſtance in his power, as much as if he had ſtill continued in office.

Extract of a letter from AMSTERDAM, *July* 20.

"A letter from Marſeilles, dated July 6, brings advice, that a ſhip is arrived there which ſailed from Algiers the 27th of June, which had on board the wives and children of the French, Engliſh, Dutch, and Swediſh Conſuls. The commander of this veſſel declared, that the day before his departure there appeared before that port a Spaniſh ſhip of war and a frigat, which continued at a ſmall diſtance; that the Dey had received ſeveral expreſſes from different parts to inform him of the grand Spaniſh armament, and was accordingly making the greateſt efforts, to defend himſelf. The Dey had an army of 140,000 men, with 3000 pieces of cannon mounted; but that he could not muſter more than eight cannoniers to manage this formidable armament, and that the troops in general were very indifferent diſciplined." The letter concludes, "that there were great diſagreements in the city; that the Dey's life was thought to be in danger; and on the whole every perſon was in the utmoſt conſternation."

July 27. Recruits are now raiſing in different parts of England, for completing the different regiments to their full complement of men.

It is ſaid three additional Colonels of marines, three additional Lieutenants, and ſix Majors, will be ſoon made, and that that body of men are to be augmented to their full eſtabliſhment with all expedition.

Yeſterday an order was ſent for preparing a large quantity of powder, balls, bombs, and ſhells, for the uſe of his Majeſty's garriſon at Boſton.

The ſame day ſome deſpatches were ſent to the commiſſioners at Portſmouth and Plymouth yards, for ſeveral more men of war to be fitted out for immediate ſervice.

The Cerberus man of war, which is arrived at Portſmouth from Boſton, brought near 3000 letters, which were yeſterday delivered out at the general poſt office.

We are informed that the Parliament will meet early in November for the deſpatch of buſineſs.

The Earl of Dartmouth, and the Lords Barrington and North, had the honour of a private conference with his Majeſty yeſterday, before they laid their buſineſs before him.

The accounts brought over from Georgia are to be laid before his Majeſty in Council to-morrow.

Advice is received in town of an engagement between the Spaniſh fleet and the Emperor of Morocco's, reinforced by other Barbary States, wherein ſeveral of the Spaniſh men of war were ſunk, amongſt which was the Spaniſh Admiral's ſhip. It ſaid the Moors obtained a complete victory, and that with a ſavage brutality peculiar to thoſe infidels, they maſſacred numbers of the Spaniards in cool blood.

Among Captain Cook's diſcoveries, it is ſaid, he has found an iſland in the South Seas. It is 160 miles long, and 146 broad. The climate delightful, and the ſoil of the moſt luxuriant fertility. Sugar canes, cocoa trees, cinnamon, and nutmegs, among the ſpontaneous growth. The natives are not numerous, and of a mild and civilized diſpoſition; from the Captain's account of it, it is thought the moſt eligible place for eſtabliſhing a ſettlement, of any yet diſcovered.

Yeſterday ſome deſpatches were ſent to the Commiſſioners of Portſmouth and Plymouth yards, for ſeveral more men of war to be fitted out for immediate ſervice.

A correſpondent ſays, that nothing can be more melancholy, than to read that General Howe is directing the ſlaughter of thoſe very people who erected a monument to his brother, in Weſtminſter Abby.

Many people have wondered that the American feuds have not effected the ſtocks; they will not be ſurpriſed any longer when they are told, that it hath coſt Government 1000l. a day the laſt ſix weeks to keep them on a par.

The Cerberus man of war, Capt. Chadds, is ordered to be docked and got ready to carry over ſome deſpatches to General Gage.

Notwithſtanding all the pains taken by the hirelings of Government to blacken the Americans, it does not appear even from the partial account in the gazette of the action of the 17th of June, that they were either cruel, unſkilful, or cowardly. They fought it out bravely to the laſt, carried of their dead, nay, buried them in ſpite of their enemies utmoſt efforts. They have killed and diſabled above a thouſand of the King's troops, who have gained a dear bought victory by their own confeſſion. For what have they done? By the help of their artillery, and the aſſiſtance of the men of war, they have been enabled to diſlodge the provincials from a poſt, which in all probability they have regained by this time. The enemies of Adminiſtration cannot wiſh them a greater misfortune than ſuch another victory.

The Lords of the bedchamber, and other great leaders of the nation, are ſtill of opinion, and aſſert as roundly as ever, that the Americans will not fight. Lord Bute entertains a few doubts on this head; his ſon in law, Lord Percy, a great many. Time will ſhow whether our countrymen, as is ſaid of the Engliſh bull dog, loſe their courage by the change of the climate.

Yeſterday at the Weſt End of the town an immediate change of Adminiſtration was much talked of; but whether the Bedford party is to be only ſtrengthened by the Shelburnites, or an entire new arrangement is to take place, is not ſaid.

Extract of a letter from CHATHAM, *July* 26.

"His Majeſty's ſhip Centurion, of 50 guns, Roebuck, of 44 guns, and Liverpool of 28 guns, now commiſſioned for America, are ordered to be ſheathed as ſoon as poſſible."

July 28. Major Pitcairn of the marines, who was killed in the late action in America, has left ſeven children. Four balls were lodged in his body, and he was taken off the field upon his ſon's ſhoulders.

The Americans load their rifle-barrel guns with a ball ſlit in four quarters, which, when fired out of thoſe guns, breaks into four pieces, and generally does great execution.

The provincials fight in regimentals, which are faced with blue, green, and orange colour. General Putnam's regiments are faced with orange colour, and in his hat he wears an orange coloured feather and cockade.

July 29. The account of the late action between the Americans and the troops of General Gage, is one of the moſt evaſive and unſatisfactory that was ever yet obtruded on the public, even through the channel of a miniſterial paper; and yet it is every way worthy of the victory which it effects to deſcribe. The General

sent out "something above 2000 men," of whom *something above half (i. e. 1053)* are either killed or wounded. The General, however, takes care not to mention how many hours were employed in the profecution of this hopeful buſineſs, but nevertheleſs pretends to tell us that great numbers of the enemy were deſtroyed; and ſeems to have employed his ſoldiers in digging up ſuch as were buried in holes, that he might have the power to aſcertain the value of his conqueſt. With all the vanity of a military man he praiſes the conduct of the officers under his command; but prudently omits to ſay whether any ſuch advantage has been gained, as may make up for the loſs of "*one* Lieutenant Colonel, *two* Majors, *ſeven* Captains, *nine* Lieutenants, *fifteen* Serjeants, *one* Drummer, *one hundred and ninety one* rank and file, KILLED, and *three* Majors, *twenty ſeven* Captains, *thirty two* Lieutenants, *eight* Enſigns, *forty* Serjeants, *twelve* Drummers and *ſeven hundred and ſix* rank and file *wounded*," and unfit for ſervice.

In ſhort, if every time the General ſends out his brace of thouſands, the one half of them ſhould either drop, or be rendered uſeleſs, we ſhall ſoon ſee an end to the war in America, but yet it cannot be expected to terminate in our own favour.

The Miniſtry received this account ſeveral days before it was announced, but were either unwilling or unable to cook it up for the public, till after their deſpatches had been ſent away. The printer may rely on this aſſurance from one whoſe private letters will always reach him unexamined and uncaſtrated by the ſpies of Government. General Gage is but too well convinced that ſuch another *victory* would oblige him to re-embark his troops and ſail immediately for England, without attempting any farther reduction of the Americans.

The Captain who brought theſe deſpatches from Boſton, was *commanded* to declare he had great news of the defeat of the Americans, though he had aſſured many people in the towns through which he paſſed on his way to London, that he was afraid the accounts he brought would throw the whole nation into diſorder, and direct its vengeance on the adviſers of hoſtile meaſures in America.

The miniſterial hirelings are now running about from printer to printer, to apprize them of their danger, if they continue to controvert or ridicule the accounts given in the London gazettes. This is all done too under the pretence of kindneſs, but is in reality the *dernier reſort* of a ſet of men frighted out of their wits by the *victory* which they have gained in *America*. It is well known that the people in general are at the expence of the armament, and therefore they will not only perſiſt in their right to be acquainted with it's ſucceſs, but will likewiſe proceed to expoſe and laugh at all ſuch mutilated letters from General Gage, as from time to time may be laid before them by authority from the Privy Council.

The friends of the Miniſtry pretend to be in high ſpirits on account of General Howe's victory, as they call it, but Lord Dartmouth begs leave to differ from them in opinion.

When the news of the Roman legions being ſlaughtered by the Germans, reached the ears of the Emperor Auguſtus, he ſhed tears, and appeared for a conſiderable time like a frantick man. What muſt our gracious Sovereign feel when told of the bloody ſlaughter in America of Engliſhmen by Engliſhmen? How muſt he deteſt thoſe who adviſed ſuch pernicious counſels? And with what contempt muſt he look upon thoſe wretches who aſſured him that the Americans were all cowards, and would run away from the ſight of a ſoldier?

By ſeveral letters in town from Boſton, which were brought by the Cerberus man of war, but did not come to hand till yeſterday, we learn, that it was impoſſible for one quarter of the officers, &c. who were wounded in the engagement of the 17th laſt, to ſurvive.

Within theſe few days ſeveral large pieces of cannon have been placed on Tower Wharf, which it is imagined are to be ſhipped off for America by ſome of the firſt ſhips that ſail.

Extract of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, *July* 28.

"We hear that orders are come down for all the marines at this port to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for America on the ſhorteſt notice."

We are aſſured that the two grand adviſers, with their whole train of dependents, ſuſtained by the Bloomſbury gang, are determined to *play deep*, to ſtake all upon *one* throw: *Neck or nothing* is the word. The Lords North and Dartmouth are only to remain till proper perſons are pitched upon to ſucceed them.

July 31. A private letter from Boſton ſays. "No words can deſcribe the dreadful ſcene of miſery of that unhappy town. The ſhrieks of the women, the cries of the children, the dying groans of the wounded, and the want of proviſions, would extort a tear from even the eye of Nero."

The government contractors have received orders to furniſh winter camp clothing and utenſils for 10,000 men, which are to be ſhipped off immediately.

It is whiſpered, that if any Hanoverian regiments are ordered to America; the King of Pruſſia will certainly march an army of Pruſſians into Hanover.

Auguſt 1. On Saturday ſome deſpatches were brought to Lord Dartmouth's office, from Sir James Wright, Governor of Georgia.

The ſame night deſpatches were brought to the ſame office from General Gage at Boſton, which were early yeſterday morning ſent to his Majeſty at Kew.

Extract of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, *July* 28.

"A ſmall ſhip came to Spithead laſt night. When the cuſtom-houſe boat was going on board, the Captain of the ſhip told them he would fire on them if they did not keep off. A boat then went off from the Admiral's ſhip, but they would not let the officer go on board. The Captain and one Gentleman came on ſhore, and went in a poſtchaiſe and four for London."

This morning a freſh draught of men was made on the parade from the 3d regiment of foot, to embark immediately to reinforce General Gage's army in America.

Yeſterday Lady Dunmore and her five children arrived in town from Virginia.

Extract of a letter from CHATHAM, *July* 31.

"The chief topic in this town for ſeveral days paſt has been concerning the death of the unfortunate Major Pitcairn, who died of his wounds in the late engagement in America. He was late Major of his Majeſty's diviſion of marines at this place. He was a Gentleman of a univerſal good character, and beloved by his officers and men, and much eſteemed by all ranks of people here for his affability and genteel addreſs. He was a tender huſband, and an affectionate father. On the news being brought to his Lady laſt Thurſday evening, ſhe immediately dropped down, and for ſeveral hours it was thought ſhe was dead; ſhe has not ſpoke ſince, and her life is not expected; their mutual happineſs was beyond conception. The unfortunate Lady's character is no ways deficient to that of the Major."

Advice is juſt received, that on the arrival of the Siſters, Capt. O'Neal, of Briſtol, from Dominica, a cheſt, containing upwards of 4000l. in Portugal gold, being attempted to be landed, fell overboard, and was loſt in ten fathom water. The money was the property of ſome merchants at Briſtol, but was enſured.

Upwards of ſixty ſail of ſhips, from the Weſt Indies and other parts, have arrived in the river ſince laſt Saturday.

The free Indians in South America will gladly join in a league offenſive and defenſive with the colonies againſt the Spaniſh government.

Auguſt 2. A morning paper ſays, we are well aſſured from good authority, that an entry was yeſterday made at the cuſtom-houſe of 2000 coffins, intended to be ſhipped for Boſton.

A ſquadron of men of war, with tranſports, are ordered to be fitted out immediately, on board of which eight regiments are to be embarked, with a proportionate train of artillery.

Letters from Quebec, by the Elliot, Capt. Squires, arrived at Milford, give an account, that all is in confuſion there; that the Governor is greatly diſappointed in his intention of raiſing a body of militia, to go to the aſſiſtance of General Gage; for they declared they were willing to defend their own territories, but would never be aiding and aſſiſting Government to carry into execution their oppreſſive and arbitrary laws againſt America.

Monday orders were given for five more regiments to be got ready with all expedition, in order to embark for Boſton.

Monday night an expreſs was ſent off to Ireland, with orders to hold themſelves in readineſs againſt the tranſports arrive there, who are to carry them over to Boſton.

Monday ſeveral more ſhips were taken up in the tranſport ſervice, to carry proviſions, &c. to the troops at Boſton.

Yeſterday morning four ſhips that are taken up in the tranſport ſervice came out of dock, and are ordered to drop down to Deptford, to take on board ſtores, &c. for the above place.

Orders are given for 400 horſes to be ſent over, with their provender, to Boſton, for the uſe of the King's troops, and to ſail with all expedition.

On Monday an order was ſent to the navy office to get read immediately, to put to ſea, ten ſail of the line; their deſtination is unknown, but ſuppoſed for the American ſervice.

Monday four houſes of rendezvous were opened at Rotherhithe for the purpoſe of enliſting ſeamen to man the ſhips now fitting out for America.

Extract of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, *July* 30.

"Capt. Simmons has taken the command of the Cerberus frigat, in the room of Capt. Chadds, and yeſterday 1ſt Lieutenant Hart, and 2d Lieutenant Biſhop, a Serjeant, Corporal, Drum, and thirty five private men of the marines, embarked on board the ſame ſhip, in lieu of a like number left at Boſton, by Capt. Chadds; and this morning an expreſs arrived at the Admiralty with orders to take two more marine officers on board, to do duty at Boſton, one of which, whoſe turn it is for ſea duty, is ſaid not to exceed twelve years of age, and notwithſtanding all the ſolicitations of his friends is obliged to go; and as the frigat is only to be caulked, ſhe is expected to return with deſpatches for General Gage in a few days."

Orders are given for the Serjeants and Corporals, as well as private men, belonging to the militia, not to be abſent out of the county to which they belong in future, without a furlow of leave for that purpoſe.

This morning forty recruits were ſent off from the Savoy, accompanied by a Serjeant's guard, to Portſmouth, where they are to be ſhipped for America.

This morning two houſes of rendezvous were opened in St. Catherine's, and a bounty offered to ſeamen that would enliſt there, to go on board the ſhips that are ordered for Boſton.

Some are of opinion that the five regiments, viz. the 17th, 27th, 28th, 46th, and 55th, the officers of which are ordered immediately to join their regiments in Ireland, are not intended for Boſton, but part for South Carolina, and the other for ſome intermediate port between that and Boſton, in order to keep the provincials from ſending any aſſiſtance to the laſt-mentioned place.

It is remarkable, there were not ſo many Britiſh officers killed and wounded in the battle of Minden (though the greateſt loſs of the allied army was amongſt the Engliſh) as there were at the late battle near Boſton, between the King's troops and the provincials, as will appear by the following compariſon:

Battle of MINDEN.		Battle near BOSTON.	
KILLED.		KILLED.	
3 Capt.	11 Officers killed.	1 L. Col.	19 Officers killed.
7 Lieut.		2 Majors,	
1 Enſign,		7 Capt.	
		9 Lieut.	
11 Serjeants,		25 Serjeants,	
1 Drummer,		1 Drummer,	
269 Rank and File,		191 Rank and File,	
292 Total killed.		226 Total killed.	
WOUNDED.		WOUNDED.	
5 L. Col.	66 Officers wounded.	3 Majors,	70 Officers wounded.
23 Capt.		27 Capt.	
28 Lieut.		32 Lieut.	
12 Enſigns,		8 Enſigns,	
41 Serjeants,		40 Serjeants,	
11 Drummers,		12 Drummers,	
919 Rank and File,		706 Rank and File,	
1037 Total wounded,		828 Total wounded,	
292 Total killed.		226 Total killed.	
1329 Tot. kil. & wounded		1054 Tot. kil. & wounded	

ST. JAMES's, *Auguſt* 1. It is his Majeſty's pleaſure, that all officers belonging to his Majeſty's 17th, 27th, 28th, 46th, and 55th regiments of foot, now ſerving in Ireland, do immediately repair to their reſpective corps in that kingdom, except ſuch as may be employed in Ireland on the recruiting ſervice.

ROCHFORD.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Mariot Arbuthnot, Eſq; to be one of the commiſſioners in quality of a principal officer of his Majeſty's navy for the naval affairs in America, to reſide in Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

NEWBERN, (No. Carolina) *Sept.* 22.

THIS week will ever be remembered as the moſt remarkable epocha in the annals of this country, for the diſcovery of the grand repoſitory and dark depoſitum of Governor Martin's infernal magazine, which, with cool deliberation, he intended to deal out in miſſive weapons of death to the good people of this province. In the palace garden, and under a fine bed of cabbages, was diſcovered and dug up, a barrel containing about three buſhels of gunpowder; in the palace cellar was alſo dug up two quarter caſks of the ſame commodity, the caſks quite new, and marked R. B. In the palace garden was alſo dug up about 1000 weight of muſket balls, lately caſt, about 500 weight of iron ſwivel balls, a large quantity of ſmall ſhot, lead, iron worms for the cannon, with ſwabbs, rammers, artillery boxes, matches, and the whole apparatus for his park of artillery, which he would have certainly mounted at the palace, had not the appearance of the people of the town of Newbern, on his attempting to move the palace guns, driven him from the trenches before he had made them quite tenable. It is ſaid his Excellency, the night before he took his precipitate flight from the palace, buried theſe engines of death, as they might remain in places of ſafety, till he, or his creatures, might have an opportunity to uſe them. The palace cannon, it is ſaid, were ſpiked up after his Excellency left the palace, by a perſon who no doubt will be obliged to anſwer for his conduct. As it is improbable the Governor could procure theſe deadly weapons without aſſiſtance, the committee of this town and county are uſing their utmoſt diligence to diſcover the authors of ſo black a treachery.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 27.

Extract of a letter from NEWPORT (Rhode Iſland) *September* 18.

TWEEDY's brig arrived here laſt evening from Boſton; the Captain ſays he left it laſt Monday; all things tolerably quiet; no talk of any attack on our army; that the Captain of the Nautilus was broke for quitting his ſtation in your river, and letting the ſoldiers clothing paſs by him; he plead that he was threatened by your gallies; that he did not think it ſafe to ſtay there alone, but all did not avail; he is ſucceeded by Captain Greave, nephew to the Admiral. Perhaps you may have a larger ſhip, or more than one; they do not ſeem to like your gallies. There are no more troops come as yet, and they confeſs we are too ſtrong for them."

Extract of a letter from NEWBERN, *in* NORTH CAROLINA, *dated September* 9, 1775.

"We had a violent hurricane the 2d inſtant, which has done a vaſt deal of damage here, at the Bar, and at Matamuſkeet, near 150 lives being loſt at the Bar, and 13 in one neighbourhood at Matamuſkeet.

"Our Covention will riſe next week. They have agreed to raiſe 1000 men, to be ſtationed as follows: 200 at Newbern, 200 at Edenton, 200 at Saliſbury, and 400 at Cape Fear. Mr. James Moor and Mr. Robert Howe, of Cape Fear, are appointed Colonels. Thomas Clark, of Hillſborough, and John Patton, of Pamlico, Majors. Dr. White, of Cape Fear, Adjutant.

"There has been a conference held with the Chiefs of the regulators. They have ſome ſcruples about the oath adminiſtered to them by Governor Tryon; but ſome of them have ſigned a teſt or aſſociation, and are now ſigning, and apprehend no danger from them."

Extract of a letter from the camp at CAMBRIDGE, *Sept.* 18.

"We have an account from Boſton, that they are demoliſhing the ſouth end of the town, in order to build a fortification from river to river; but we have given over all expectation of their coming out; on the other hand, from ſeveral deſerters who have come in, we are informed, that they are preparing to build barracks on the Charleſtown ſide, and waiting for reinforcements."

October 9. By an expreſs from Ticonderoga, which arrived here on Friday laſt, we are informed, that General Montgomery, on the 18th of September, marched with 500 of the forces under his comand round St. John's, and had a ſlight ſkirmiſh with a party of regulars, who, after a few ſhot, retired before him, and that he then ſat himſelf down before St. John's.

There are flying reports that 2000 Canadians had joined General Montgomery, that he had got poſſeſſion of Montreal, Chamblee and Le Prore, that he had found there a great deal of proviſion, and taken 14 priſoners, and that they had not 19 days proviſion in Fort St. John's.

Extract of a letter from a ſea Captain in Boſton, to his wife in this city, dated September 26.

"I ſhould be glad if you would move into the country, as there are four ſail of men of war going to your port, as I am informed, and have got on board materials for deſtroying the town. There are no ſigns here of matters being made up."

Extract of a letter from General SCHUYLER, *to the Provincial Congreſs at* NEW YORK, *dated at* TICONDEROGA *September* 29, 1775.

"I am ſtill confined with the remains of an inveterate diſorder. I have this moment received a line from General Montgomery; he holds St. John's beſieged. The Canadians are friendly to us, and join us in great numbers. We have taken 15 priſoners, 7 of which are ſoldiers, and the reſt unfriendly Canadians and Scotchmen in the ſervice of the Miniſtry."

By Capt. Reed, arrived here from London, we have papers to the 8th of Auguſt, which gives an account, that a large train of artillery, and 2000 ſoldiers are embarking for New York, in order to retake Ticonderoga, &c. and that 10,000 Hanoverians are deſtined for America; that the Parliament would meet ſooner than was expected; that the Roman Catholics of Ireland were to be allowed to take up arms in defence of that kingdom; that it was the opinion of the friends of Government, that it was high time the Americans ſhould be ſubdued.

Tueſday laſt arrived at New York in 8 weeks from Liverpool, the brig Havannah, Capt. Hamilton, by whom we have Engliſh papers to the 7th of Auguſt, which, together with letters and other advices by the ſame veſſel give us the following intelligence, viz. That a number of tranſports had ſailed for Embden, and ſeveral more at Spithead and other ports, were getting ready with all poſſible expedition for the ſame place, in order to take in 10,000 Hanoverians, who with ſeveral more regiments from England and Ireland, and a regiment of Highlanders from Scotland, under General Murray, were deſtined to reinforce General Gage's army at Boſton; though ſome ſuppoſed that part of the ſaid forces were intended for other parts of America, as we are well informed that the Miniſtry had it in contemplation to ſend one or more regiments to Charleſtown, in South Carolina, 4000 to Alexandria, in Virginia, ſome to New York, and other places; but as it is not probable they will ſend to ſo many places ſufficient numbers to give any probability of ſucceſs to their deſigns, it ſeems moſt likely that the greateſt part of theſes forces are going to Boſton, and that if it is intended that any other place ſhall be viſited, the whole of the remainder are to go there. A ſtrong ſquadron of men of war are getting ready to convoy theſe troops to the place of their deſtination in America. They may be expected in the courſe of this month, and every expoſed place ought to be fully prepared for their reception.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 21.

SOME time laſt week Lord Dunmore was alarmed with information that 19 pieces of cannon were fitted up, and would be ſoon placed on the wharves, &c. in Norfolk, to annoy the ſhips of war, and that a number of men were daily expected from Williamſburg, who were to fire them from behind hogſheads filled with ſand. Yeſterday ſe'nnight, in conſequence of the above intelligence, his Lordſhip ſent aſhore a party of ſoldiers, under command of two officers, who marched through Norfolk to the place where the cannon were, deſtroyed 17 of them, and carried off two for their own uſe, without moleſtation. The above cannon we are confident were never intended for ſuch a purpoſe; on the contrary, they belonged to ſundry private Gentlemen, who had them removed there for ſafety.

Two companies of regulars are juſt arrived, viz. Capt. John Fleming's from Henrico, and Capt. Robert Ballard's from Mecklenburg.

We hear from Norfolk, that Capt. Matthews, of the Norfolk minute-men, Mr. William Robinſon, and Mr. John Hancock, have been taken priſoners by Lord Dunmore, but for what we cannot learn.

A large ſloop from St. Euſtatia, mounting 16 ſix pounders and a number of ſwivels, is ſaid to be gone up the bay with a large quantity of gunpowder. Mr. Goodrich of Portſmouth, whoſe veſſel Lord Dunmore ſuſpects of having brought in a ſupply of that article lately, is confined in irons on board a man of war.

A body of about 600 men in the minute ſervice (moſtly riflemen) from one of the upper diſtricts, are within a ſhort diſtance of this city, and hourly expected.

Extract of a letter from PHILADELPHIA, *October* 3.

"No political change in our affairs has yet happened that we know of; we expect every day to hear of ſome important ſtroke in Canada, as General Montgomery is entering through lake Champlain with 4000 men, whilſt Colonel Arnold with 1100 penetrates by another quarter (Kenebec river) with a view to poſſeſs himſelf of Quebec. All things are quiet as yet at Boſton, the enemy remaining eaſy under the *inſulting* activity of General Lee, who poſſeſſed himſelf of Plowed hill, within cannon ſhot of their fortification on Bunker's hill, with the loſs of three men only."

ARTICLES of *well authenticated* INTELLIGENCE, are thankfully received for this paper, by THE PRINTERS.

At a committee held for Glouceſter county, at the courthouſe of the ſaid county, on the 13th day of September 1775. Preſent WARNER LEWIS, Eſq; Chairman, and 32 members.

Agreeable to the ordinance of the Convention, the following Gentlemen were nominated officers in the militia, for the county of Glouceſter.

Warner Lewis, Eſq; County Lieutenant; Sir John Peyton, Baronet, Colonel; Thomas Whiting, Gent. Lieutenant Colonel; Thomas Boſwell, Gent. Major.

CAPTAINS. Gibſon Cluverius. John Camp. Richard Matthews. George Booth. Jaſper Clayton. John Hubard. James Hubard. John Whiting. John Billups, ſen. Benjamin Shackelford. John Willis. Robert Matthews, William Buckner. John Dixon, jun. Richard Billups, and William Smith.

LIEUTENANTS. Samuel Cary. Richard Hall. John Foſter. James Baytop. Thomas Buckner. George Green. William Sears. James Bentley. Edward Matthews. John Billups, jun. Dudley Cary. Hugh Hayes. Churchill Armiſtead. Philip Tabb. John Foſter, jun. and Robert Gayle.

ENSIGNS. Henry Stevens. William Daws. William Haywood. Thomas Baytop. John Fox. James Laughlin. William Bentley. Chriſtopher Garland. Peter Bernard. John Hayes. Samuel Eddins. Thomas Tabb. Richard Davis. Joſiah Foſter. George Plummer, and John Gale.

Meſſ. Dixon & Hunter are deſired to publiſh the above in their gazette. JASPER CLAYTON, clerk.

To Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER.

PETERSBURG, *October* 2, 1775.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with the utmoſt reluctance, that I am induced to trouble you on the preſent occaſion. I have often admired the propriety and impartiality diſplayed in the conduct of your paper; I am ſenſible it may, at this critical time, be more uſefully employed, than in relating private tranſactions, in which the public has no concern: Although what I now ſend you is of that nature, I moſt earneſtly entreat you will indulge me with a publication of it, as my reputation is nearly concerned, in having the following particulars fairly related.

On the 24th of June laſt one of the companies of Dinwiddie volunteers met at this place, for the purpoſe of electing their officers: Mr. Joſeph Jones was a candidate for the commiſſion of Captain; he declared himſelf to that purpoſe, and obſerved that many injurious aſperſions had lately been thrown on his character; notwithſtanding which, he hoped he was as true a friend to his country as any man,----even as Mr. Thomas Ruffin! whom, it ſeems, he blamed for ſpreading ſuch reports. Mr. Ruffin, in reply, confeſſed he had ſaid many things to his diſadvantage, well knowing he deſerved it; and added, that he believed a Gentleman in company had heard him declare it as his opinion, that Britain was in the right to inſiſt on her preſent claim of American taxation. Mr. Jones, upon hearing this, demanded, that if any preſent had heard him expreſs himſelf to that purpoſe, he ſhould ſtand forth and declare it. I ſtepped out, ſaying, I had heard it; he inſiſted it muſt be a miſtake: I offered to refer it to proof; to which he at firſt aſſented, but immediately exclaimed aloud, my aſſertion was falſe. For this inſolence I ſtruck him; he repeated the offence, and I repeated the blow. I muſt do him the juſtice to confeſs, that though he had a ſword at his ſide, and was before a company he hoped ſoon to command, he bore all with a *laudable* degree of reſignation and patience, not making any reſiſtance. Soon afterwards I applied to Col. Theodorick Bland of Prince George, and Mr. Richard Yarborough of Dinwiddie, who kindly granted me their written teſtimonies in ſupport of my aſſertion. The latter is willing to depoſe, that on the 24th of June, 1774, in a large company (of which I made one) he heard Mr. Jones publicly and repeatedly declare, that, in his opinion, the Britiſh Parliament had a right to impoſe the taxes, now in diſpute, on America. Col. Bland, beſides his teſtimony to the ſame effect, declares that Mr. Jones compared our ſituation, with reſpect to Britain, to that of a ſlave under his maſter; and that, in caſe of diſobedience, we were entitled to the ſame treatment. I immediately wrote to Mr. Jones, acquainting him with the purport of theſe Gentlemen's teſtimonies, and requeſting that he would undeceive the company before which he had impeached my veracity, by acknowledging the truth. I afterwards applied to him in private, ſhewed him the papers, and repeated the ſame requeſt. He abſolutely refuſed compliance. Upon which I told him, that the only means left, of freeing my character from blame, was by making public the true ſtate of the caſe in ſome of our prints; he ſaid I might uſe my pleaſure, and, after ſome trifling altercation, we parted. I was then determined to do myſelf juſtice in the manner I had threatened; but, by the advice of ſome Gentlemen, for whoſe opinions I have the higheſt value, was induced to lay aſide the deſign. They repreſented, that moſt of my particular friends knew the true ſtate of the caſe, and for this reaſon a publication of it might not be of much ſervice to me, but muſt do him the greateſt injury. I was eaſily perſuaded, as I did not wiſh any prejudice to Mr. Jones, but only to undeceive thoſe who might think hardly of me, by having heard of my being publicly charged with a falſehood. The matter might have remained in this ſituation forever, if I had not been lately ſurpriſed, by hearing it was reported, and inſiſted on by ſome as a truth, that I had confeſſed myſelf in the wrong in my treatment of Mr. Jones, and had made him acknowledgments to that purpoſe. I ſuſpected he muſt be concerned either in the invention or circulation of the report, and wrote to him to know if my ſuſpicions were well founded. He did not anſwer my letter: This affords a ſtrong preſumption of his guilt; if he was innocent, it was eaſy to have ſaid ſo. I have ſince heard, that I refuſed to anſwer a challenge from him! It is probable this comes from the ſame quarter with the other ſtory. I thought it fooliſh to attempt tracing theſe calumnies to their origin, and reſolved on a publication of the facts, as the ſhorteſt and fulleſt anſwer to them. I cannot but obſerve, that if ever Mr. Jones heard either of theſe poſitive falſehoods (and he muſt certainly have heard them) and made no endeavours to check and ſuppreſs them, he is little leſs blameable than if he had invented them.---- I ſhall make no reflections on his behaviour, opinions, underſtanding, candour, or ſpirit; theſe ſpeak for themſelves. I cannot avoid doing him juſtice in one particular, that though he ſeems formerly to have conſidered his country (and conſequently himſelf) as in a ſtate of ſlavery, he is now one of the moſt loud and fiery patriots in it; and, when his proweſs is exerted againſt a common enemy, who can doubt but he will ſhew himſelf faithful, juſt, valiant, and true!

I am, Gentlemen,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your very humble ſervant,
ISAAC HALL.

☞ *Whereas the alarming ſituation of the country at this time is ſuch that Gentlemen of property and diſtinction have thought it neceſſary to remove their families for ſafety: In tender conſideration whereof, I do hereby declare that I think it the indiſpenſable duty of every frontier county to be aiding and aſſiſting all thoſe who are expoſed to imminent danger; I therefore, as a private individual, being bleſſed with a conſiderable quantity of land, do freely offer, for the relief of ſuch diſtreſſed families, 10,000 acres of land in the counties of Bedford and Pittſylvania, which will ſettle fifty families, on paying only the quitrents of ſuch land until times ſhall be changed.*

NEW LONDON, Bedford *county.* WILLIAM MEAD.

Died,----JOHN BOWDOIN, Eſq; a Repreſentative for Northampton.

☞ The proceedings of the committee of *Prince George* came to hand too late for this paper, but will have a place in our next.

AS SALTPETRE is an Article much wanted in *America*, the COMMITTEE of SAFETY earneſtly recommend it to the Planters of Tobacco in this Colony to cut down and preſerve all their Tobacco Suckers, and alſo to preſerve the Traſh Stalks and Sweepings of their Tobacco-Houſes, which are found to be exceedingly uſeful in the production of that neceſſary Article.

By Order of the Committee.
JOHN PENDLETON, Jun. Clk.

AS the Circumſtances of the preſent Times make it prudent to guard againſt the Conveyance of Intelligence to the Enemies of *America*, by Means of certain evil diſpoſed Perſons, who may travel through the Country for that Purpoſe, the Committee of Safety do therefore earneſtly recommend it to all magiſtrates, and other Officers, civil and military, the Members of the ſeveral Committees, and all others within this Colony, to be vigilant in examining all Strangers and ſuſpected Perſons whom they may find paſſing; and to ſtop ſuch as do not give a proper Account of their Journey and Employment.

By Order of the Committee.
JOHN PENDLETON, Jun. Clk.

At a Committee, at HANOVER *Town, the 21ſt of September*, 1775.

Reſolved, THAT it is the opinion of this committee, that the commiſſary or contractor appointed in each diſtrict ſhould provide for the battalion thereof, under the ſaid appointment, the ſeveral articles neceſſary for their encampment and diſcipline deſcribed by an ordinance of Convention, as follows, to wit, tents of the ſame kind as directed for the regulars, kettles, canteens, drums, fifes, and a ſtand of colours with the following motto on one ſide,

VIRGINIA
FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

And on the other ſide the name of the diſtrict.

(Copy) JOHN PENDLETON, Junior,
Clerk to the Committee of Safety.

THE committee of Safety earneſtly recommend it to the committees of the ſeveral counties to loſe no time in collecting and forwarding the public arms, according to the order of Convention; and alſo to elect their militia officers where it is not done, and forward their certificates to this committee, that commiſſions may be made out, and the militia embodied as ſoon as poſſible.

By order of the committee,
JOHN PENDLETON, Junior, Clk.

PORTER HILL, *October* 10, 1775.

IF any Gentleman wants to move his Family up the Country, he may be accommodated directly with a genteel two Story new Houſe, juſt finiſhed, with an entire Suit of new Offices, a Barn, Stable, Chairhouſe, *&c.* with about 100 Acres of clear Lands, and Plenty of Woodland. The Terms ſhall be eaſy, and may be known by applying to

WILLIAM HARRISON.

N. B. The Place is ſituated about 7 Miles from *Peterſburg*.

CHESTERFIELD, *October* 15, 1775.

A CERTAIN *John Green*, by Trade a Houſe Carpenter and Joiner, was entruſted with two BLACK HORSES, one of them mine, the other Major *Peterfield Trent*'s, to bring them from Mr. *William Hardyman*'s in *Charles City*, up here, laſt *Saturday* the 7th Inſtant. One of the Horſes is a pretty large Black, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, I believe not branded, about 7 Years old, paces remarkably well and eaſy; had on him a hunting Saddle with a blue Cloth, bound round with white Cloth, in Imitation of Lace. The other, belonging to Major *Trent*, was a low well ſet black Horſe, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, his Brand (if any) I do not know, trots and gallops, and when out of Hand very hard to catch; he had on a Saddle with a Leather Slip or Cover over it, made to fit cloſe to the Seat, and appeared as if the only Cover of the Saddle. I believe the Saddle itſelf had a Buckſkin Seat, but am not poſitive. The ſaid *John Green* is a middle ſized Man, with his own Hair, and wears a light blue Cloth Coat, ſtutters ſo very remarkably, that none who once hears him attempt to ſpeak but muſt immediately take Notice of him, as it is with the greateſt Difficulty and apparent Pain that he can utter a ſingle Word. I am told this *John Green* married a Woman in *Williamſburg* about 8 or 10 Months ago, of the Name of *Hildrop*, and may be gone firſt that Way. I hope every One will contribute to have ſuch a Villain apprehended, and will give all the Intelligence and Aſſiſtance in their Power for that Purpoſe. It is requeſted he may be ſecured in ſome Gaol, to anſwer for his Villainy. In doing which they will very much oblige their very humble Servant, WILLIAM BLACK.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND on the north Side of *Roanoke* River, containing about 1500 Acres, about one Half low Grounds, and the high Land of the beſt Quality. There is a good Dwelling-Houſe on this Tract, and Land cleared ſufficient to work 15 Hands.----Alſo a TRACT of LAND near the above, whereon the Subſcriber now reſides, containing about 800 Acres, with a very good Dwelling-Houſe and all convenient Outhouſes, and a GRIST-MILL, the annual Toll of which is about 250 Barrels of Corn, and 1000 Buſhels of Wheat. It is needleſs to be more particular, as no One would chooſe to purchaſe without ſeeing the Premiſes, which will be ſhewn to any Perſon by the Subſcriber, or in his Abſence by his Overſeer.---- Alſo for Sale the STOCKS of HORSES, CATTLE, & HOGS, and PLANTATION UTENSILS, with the Crop of Corn on the firſt Tract. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

North Carolina, *Northampton County*,)
September 29, 1775.) ALLEN JONES.

THE Committee of the County of *York* is deſired to meet at the Courthouſe of the ſaid County on *Friday* the 10th of *November* next, at which Time the ſeveral Gentlemen appointed by the Committee to collect Money for any public Uſe are requeſted to produce their Accounts, that they may be finally ſettled before the Election of a new Committee.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Clk. Com.

PETERSBURG, *October* 15, 1775.

THE Subſcribers beg Leave to inform the Public, and particularly their Cuſtomers, that they have lately moved to the Houſe fronting *Bollingbroke* Street, where they intend carrying on their Buſineſs to it's uſual Extent, in all it's Branches, and in the genteeleſt and neweſt Manner. They flatter themſelves they ſhall be able to give entire Satisfaction, as no Care on their Part ſhall be wanting.

ELIZABETH MATHIES.
ELLIS WILLIAMS.

NORFOLK, *October* 12, 1775.

THE Subſcriber having been prevented from continuing his Buſineſs, by *a moſt unjuſtifiable Stretch of arbitrary Power*, begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has ſome Expectations of procuring *a new Set of Materials*, which, if he ſhould be ſo fortunate as to ſucceed in, will enable him once more to apprize his Countrymen of the Danger they may be in from the Machinations and black Deſigns of their common Enemy. The particular Place where the Office will be erected is not yet fixed, but it will be ſo near *Norfolk* as to give him an Opportunity of receiving the earlieſt and moſt authentick Information of the Proceedings of the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and of *ſounding the Alarm* whenever Danger approaches. As his Paper has hitherto been free and open to all Parties, he intends to obſerve the ſame Caution and Impartiality in his future Publications, and cannot but flatter himſelf that his Conduct has been ſuch as will entitle him to the future Encouragement of his Subſcribers and the Public.

JOHN HUNTER HOLT.

TO BE SOLD at the Plantation where Mrs. *Mary Brockman*, deceaſed, lately lived, in the County of *Orange*, on the 15th of *November* next, for ready Money, all the perſonal Eſtate of Mr. *Samuel Brockman*, deceaſed, conſiſting of Horſes, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Crops, Houſehold Furniture, *&c.* by the Executors.

SAMUEL & WILLIAM BROCKMAN.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, about 7 Years old, with a Switch Tail and hanging Mane, has ſome white Hairs in his Forehead, trots altogether, and branded on the near Buttock ●. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l. GEORGE DUNCAN.

TAKEN up, in *King George*, a DARK BAY MARE, 13½ Hands high, and branded on the near Buttock I G, has two ſmall Stars in her Forehead. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. 10s. WILLIAM BURGESS.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, 8 or 9 Years old, dark about the Legs, Mane, *&c.* he has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, no Brand perceivable, ſhod before, and paces well and faſt. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l. ROBERT WRIGHT.

TAKEN up, in *Prince Edward*, two BLACK STEERS, 3 Years old laſt Spring, marked with a Crop, Slit, and Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop, two Slits, and an Underkeel in the left; they have both white Faces, and white under their Bellies, ſome White near their Withers, and on the Ends of their Tails. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s. BENJAMIN HASKINS.

TAKEN up, in *Prince Edward*, a RED BRINDLE STEER, 3 Years old laſt Spring, marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the left Ear, and an Underkeel and Hole in the right, the Hole ſuppoſed to be torn out. Poſted, and appraiſed to 35s. JOHN SMITH.

TAKEN up, in *Auguſta*, two BLACK MARES, one of which is 6 Years old, about 13 Hands high, trots, branded on the near Shoulder I, and on the near Buttock W; appraiſed to 5l. 10s. The other is 10 Years old, not branded, trots, and appraiſed to 6l. 10s. JOHN MILLER.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a BLACK HORSE, 14 Hands high, about 9 Years old, with a Star in his Forehead, has been worked, and is branded on each Buttock F. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l, JOHN CHILDERS.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a FROSTY BAY HORSE about 8 Years old, 4 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with a Blaze Face, his hind Legs white, and branded on the near Buttock L. Poſted, and appraiſed to 20l. AUGUSTINE WOOLFOLK.

TAKEN up, in *Amherſt*, a BLACK MARE, with ſome white Hairs intermixed, about 10 or 11 Years old, 4 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, trots and paces, her Back is much ſcarified, has ſome ſmall Saddle Spots, and branded on the near Shoulder and off Buttock, as near as can be deſcribed, thus ↄ. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. HENRY BELL.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a SORREL MARE with a Blaze Face, a light coloured Mane and Tail, has had a Fiſtula, and has got a Pollevil. Alſo a DARK GRAY MARE, foaled laſt Spring, with a Star in her Forehead. Poſted and appraiſed, the Mare to 40s. and the Foal to 4l. EDWARD WYATT.

ALEXANDRIA, *September* 29, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN SCHAW, by an Advertiſement inſerted in the *Norfolk Intelligencer* of the 19th of *July* laſt, has pretended to inform the Public, that he was empowered to receive Payment of the Debts due the Concern of *William Duncan* and Company: The Subſcriber, as then Manager and Partner, not having ſettled with his Partners, nor having given ſuch Orders, virtually refuſes ſuch Power, and hereby deſires the Debtors of ſaid Concern to pay no Monies but with his Diſcharge. WILLIAM DUNCAN.

TO BE SOLD,

At the MEETING *of the* MERCHANTS *in* OCTOBER,

ALL Mrs. *Rathell*'s STOCK in TRADE, conſiſting of many different Articles.----I requeſt all who are indebted to the ſaid Mrs. *Rathell* will be ſo kind, at this Meeting, as to pay off their Accounts to *John Tazewell*, Eſq; of this City, or to the Subſcriber, at Mrs. *Rathell*'s Store, who are authoriſed to receive ſuch Debts. M. BRODIE.

☞ At the ſame Time will be ſold a large BOW WINDOW, with Bars and Shutters, ſome SHOW GLASSES, and GLASS CASES. [WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 14, 1775.]

Juſt Publiſhed,

The VIRGINIA ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SIX:
CONTAINING

THE Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes; the Sun and Moon's Riſing and Setting; the Riſing, Setting, and Southing of the Heavenly Bodies; true Places and Aſpects of the Planets, Weather, *&c.* calculated according to Art, and referred to the Horizon of 38 Degrees N. L. and a Meridian of five Hours Weſt from the City of *London*: Fitting VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA, *&c.* *By the ingenious Mr.* DAVID RITTENHOUSE *of* Philadelphia.

WHEREIN ARE ALSO CONTAINED,

A Table of Court Days---a Liſt of the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes of *Virginia*---Liſt of Pariſhes, and the Miniſters in them---The Governors and Viſiters of *William & Mary* College---Liſt of his Majeſty's Land Forces, and of the Royal Navy, diſtinguiſhing the Regiments that are abroad, and the Ships on the *American* Station---Manner of collecting SALTPETRE, and making of GUNPOWDER, *&c. &c.*----With a Variety of other Matter, both inſtructive and entertaining.

POETS CORNER.

The MINUTE.

THROUGH all creation, whatsoe'er we call,
By due distinction, either great or small,
Obtains it's proper and specific name
Just as comparison may fix it's claim.
Hence various things their true importance lose,
When seen in partial or contracted views;
And truth in vain holds up her faithful glass,
To shew each object in it's proper class,
Whilst prejudice distorts the passing rays,
And robs true merit of it's right to praise.
In the wide sphere of time's extended race,
The minute seems to hold a trifling place:
Through drowsy sloth, sworn foe to watchful care,
It loses the regard it ought to share;
And unimprov'd the quick succession flies,
Which heedless folly knows not how to prize.
Would ye, through life, in reason's balance weigh
The short-liv'd minutes as they glide away,
Reason would shew that fortune those befriends,
Who're watchful to secure the gifts she sends;
And strongly urge the danger of neglect,
Where nought can rectify the past defect:
For acts once done no wishes can recall,
By their own worth we either stand or fall;
Repenting folly comes, alas! too late
To heal our sorrow, or avert our fate.
Observe the Gamester, desperate in play,
At once to others and himself a prey;
Fearful to lose, yet confident to get,
He risks his fortune on a single bett;
His whole estate on one great stake depends,
And one short minute the decision ends:
He's mad or lost, as luck should chance to draw
The highest number, or the longest straw.
The minute, seen in other views, appears
The truest measure of our joys and fears;
For, as alternate passions sink or rise,
That lags most slow, or wing'd with rapture flies.
Tortur'd with pain, incapable of sleep,
We count the lazy minutes as they creep;
And keen impatience, ever on the wing,
Till fate some long expected good shall bring,
Watches the progress of the circling hand,
And thinks it seems, not only seems, to stand.
By different laws the fleeting minutes roll,
When pleasure holds in bonds the captive soul:
Attention, now no more with woes oppress,
By wit diverted, or with love possest,
No leisure finds with watchful eye to trace
The slow-pac'd minute through it's ling'ring race;
While sportive mirth, and joy succeeding joy,
Fill the whole heart, and ev'ry thought employ.

TO BE SOLD,

At the next Meeting of the Merchants, in WILLIAMSBURG, *by Virtue of a Deed of Trust made to the Subscribers,*

THE Estate of *John Randolph*, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney General, consisting of his late DWELLING-HOUSE within the said City, and of the LAND adjoining, of several very valuable FAMILY SERVANTS, and a Variety of FURNITURE. A Year's Credit will be allowed the Purchasers, they giving Bond, with good Security, to

PEYTON RANDOLPH,
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES COCKE.

tf

AMELIA, *October 7*, 1775.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of the late Mr. *Hamlin Epes* of *Dinwiddie* County, deceased, are requested to make them known immediately; and those indebted are desired to make speedy Payment, to

FRANCIS EPES, Executor.

YORK Town, *October 9*, 1775.

WHEREAS I intend for *Great Britain* early in the ensuing Spring, I propose selling the DWELLING-HOUSE I now live in, either with or without Furniture, or on Annuity for Life, as may best suit a Purchaser. Two or three Years Credit will be allowed, giving Bond, with approved Security, bearing Interest from the Time the Bargain is concluded upon. (2) GEORGE RIDDELL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October 14*, 1775.

TO BE SOLD, on *Monday* the 30th Instant, at the Dwelling-House of the late *James Burwell*, Esq; *King's Creek*, all the Estate of said *Burwell* at that Plantation, consisting of Stocks of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, and a Number of other Articles. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchasers giving Bond, with approved Security, for all Sums exceeding five Pounds; and for all other Sums ready Money will be expected before the Goods are delivered.——All Persons having any Demands against Mr. *Burwell* are desired to bring the same in to the Subscriber, who is empowered by *York* Court to settle the said Estate. (2) WILLIAM RUSSELL.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Plantation whereon I now live, lately occupied by Mr. *William Goodall*, deceased, on which is an exceeding fine Peach Orchard, a Dwelling-House, and all convenient Outhouses. My sole Reason for disposing of the above, is, that it is inconvenient to my Business.----Any Person inclinable to become a Purchaser may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *William Johnson*, in *James City*.

JUST ARRIVED,
The *Saltspring*, Capt. *John Ogilvy*, with about 120 HEALTHY

SERVANTS,

CONSISTING of Men, Women, and Boys; among whom are many Tradesmen, *viz.*——Carpenters and Joiners—Blacksmiths—Braziers and Coppersmiths—Shoemakers—Weavers—Barbers—Schoolmasters—a Tailor—a Cabinet-Maker—a Wheelwright—a House Painter—a Callico Painter—a Dancingmaster—and several others. There are also FARMERS, and other COUNTRY LABOURERS.——The Sale will commence on *Wednesday* the 18th of *October*, at *Leeds* Town, on *Rappahannock* River, and be continued there four Days. A reasonable Credit will be allowed, the Purchasers giving Bond, with approved Security, to (2) THOMAS HODGE.

WAS left at the Subscriber's, in *Fredericksburg*, in 1773, a very large STILL-TUB and WORM, marked I H, N° 1. The Owner is desired to take it away, and pay all Charges. JACOB WHITLER.

An ACADEMY.

PRINCE EDWARD, *Sept. 1*, 1775.

BY the generous Exertions of several Gentlemen in this and some of the neighbouring Counties, very large Contributions have lately been made for erecting and supporting a public ACADEMY near the Courthouse in this County. Their Zeal for the Interests of Learning and Virtue has met with such Success, that they were enabled to let the Buildings in *March* last to several Undertakers, who are proceeding in their Work with the greatest Expedition. A very valuable Library of the best Writers, both ancient and modern, on most Parts of Science and polite Literature, is already procured; with Part of an Apparatus to facilitate the Studies of the Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy, which we expect in a short Time to render complete.—The Academy will certainly be opened on the 10th of next *November*: It is to be distinguished by the Name of HAMPDEN-SIDNEY, and will be subject to the Visitation of twelve Gentlemen of Character and Influence in their respective Counties; the immediate and acting Members being chiefly of the Church of *England*. The Number of Visitors and Trustees will probably be increased as soon as the Distractions of the Times shall so far cease as to enable its Patrons to enlarge its Foundations.—— The Students will all board and study under the same Roof, provided for by a common Steward, except such as choose to take their Boarding in the Country. The Rates, at the utmost, will not exceed 10l. Currency *per Annum* to the Steward, and 4l. Tuition Money; 20s. of this being always paid at Entrance.

The System of Education will resemble that which is adopted in the College of *New Jersey*; save, that a more particular Attention shall be paid to the Cultivation of the *English* Language than is usually done in Places of public Education. Three Masters and Professors are ready to enter in *November*, and as many more may be easily procured as the increased Number of Students may at any Time hereafter require. And our Prospects at present are so extremely flattering that it is probable we shall be obliged to procure two Professors more before the Expiration of the Year.

The Public may rest assured that the Whole shall be conducted on the most *catholic* Plan. Parents, of every Denomination, may be at full Liberty to require their Children to attend on any Mode of Worship which either Custom or Conscience has rendered most agreeable to them. For our Fidelity, in every Respect, we are cheerfully willing to pledge our Reputation to the Public; which may be the more relied on, because our whole Success depends upon their favourable Opinion. Our Character and Interest, therefore, being both at Stake, furnish a strong Security for our avoiding all Party Instigations; for our Care to form good men, and good Citizens, on the common and universal Principles of Morality, distinguished from the narrow Tenets which form the Complexion of any Sect; and for our Assiduity in the whole Circle of Education.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

P. S. The principal Building of the Academy not being yet completed, those Gentlemen who desire their Children to enter immediately will be obliged to take Lodgings for them in the Neighbourhood, during the Winter Season; which may be done in Houses sufficiently convenient, on very reasonable Terms. 4

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR THE ARMY,

CAMP KETTLES, either Tin or Brass, to hold about three Gallons; a large Quantity of DUCKING, or RUSSIA DRAB, for Tents; OSNABRUGS, for Hunting-Shirts; CHECKS, coarse white LINEN, or Country made LINEN, for under Shirts; also BLANKETS and coarse STOCKINGS. Any Person who has any of the above Articles for Sale will be pleased to inform me by Letter, *per* Post, directed to be lodged at the Post Office, *Aylett's*.-------CANTEENS are also much wanted, and it is requested of the respective Committees to make immediate Inquiry after those taken from the Magazine, and contrive them to the Head Quarters; not omitting those that are damaged, which may be repaired.-----I will also give ready Money for any Quantity of SALTPETRE, SULPHUR, or LEAD.

WILLIAM AYLETT, Contractor.

☞ SPADES, SHOVELS, and MATTOCKS, are also wanted. Those who have them will apply as above.

ESSEX County, *Sept. 10*, 1775.

RUN away from the Subscriber, about the Middle of *July* last, a *Virginia* born Negro Lad named NED, who is about 18 Years of age, and about 5 Feet high; one of his Hands has a large Scar, occasioned by its being burnt when he was a Child, by which Means some of his Fingers grow together. He has a flat Face and long Head, which is remarkably sharp on the Top. His Clothes were such as are common for Negroes, and he was seen going down the Country. Whoever will secure the said Negro, so that I get him again, shall have a Reward of 40s. besides what the law allows.

tf JAMES EDMONDSON.

A COMPANY of Gentlemen of *North Carolina* having, for a large and valuable Consideration, purchased from the Chiefs of the *Cherokee Indians*, by and with the Consent of the whole Nation, a considerable Tract of their Lands, now called *Transylvania*, lying on the Rivers *Ohio*, *Cumberland*, and *Louisa*; and understanding that many People are desirous of becoming Adventurers in that Part of the World, and wish to know the Terms on which Lands in that Country may be had, they therefore hereby inform the Public, that any Person who will settle on and inhabit the same before the first Day of *June* 1776, shall have the Privilege of taking up and surveying for himself 500 Acres, and for each tithable Person he may carry with him and settle there 250 Acres, on the Payment of 50s. Sterling *per* Hundred, subject to an yearly Quitrent of 2s. like Money, to commence in the Year 1780. Such Persons as are willing to become Purchasers may correspond and treat with Mr. *William Johnston* in *Hillsborough*, and Col. *John Williams* of *Granville*, *North Carolina*, or Col. *Richard Henderson* at *Boonsborough*, in *Transylvania*.——This Country lies on the south Side of the Rivers *Ohio* and *Louisa*, in a temperate and healthy Climate. It is in general well watered with Springs and Rivulets, and has several Rivers, up which Vessels of considerable Burthen may come with Ease. In different Places of it are a Number of Salt Springs, where the making of Salt has been tried with great Success, and where, with Certainty, any Quantity needed may be easily and conveniently made. Large Tracts of the Land lie on Lime-stone, and in several Places there is Abundance of Iron Ore. The Fertility of the Soil, and Goodness of the Range, almost surpass Belief; and it is at present well stored with Buffalo, Elk, Deer, Bear, Beaver, &c. and the Rivers abound with Fish of various Kinds. Vast Crowds of people are daily flocking to it, and many Gentlemen of the first Rank and Character have bargained for Lands in it; so that there is a great Appearance of a rapid Settlement, and that it will soon become a considerable Colony, and one of the most agreeable Countries in *America*. (6)

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Williamsburg*, the 16th Instant *(July)* two Servant Men, *viz.* JOHN STAUNTON, an *Englishman*, very talkative, by Trade a Wheelwright, pitted with the Smallpox, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with short dark Hair; had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and striped and Check Trousers. —ANDREW M'GILL, a *Scotchman*, by Trade a Blacksmith, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears short dark Hair, of a swarthy Complexion; had on a dark blue Cloth Coat and Jacket, Leather Breeches, and striped and Check Trousers.—I imagine they will endeavour to pass for Sailors, as from the ships of war. I have heard that they were seen going towards *North Carolina*, and will give 5l. for each if secured in any Gaol.

tf JOHN SHIPHARD.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *Sept. 11*, 1775.

THE Subscriber being fully empowered to transact the Business of, and collect the Debts due to, Mr. *John M'Call*, and Mr. *Archibald M'Call*, requests the Favour of all those indebted to them, as well as to *M'Call* and *Shedden*, to come and settle their Accounts as quickly as possible, and make what Payments they can. I shall expect that those who cannot conveniently pay, and have not already given Bonds for their respective Balances, will now do it. Those to whom the different Concerns are indebted will please to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid. Mr. *Robert M'Candlish* will settle and collect the Debts due to Mr. *John M'Call*, at his Store formerly kept at *Todd's* Warehouse, *King* and *Queen* County, till the 1st of *January* next; and Mr. *William Mitchell* still collects the Debts due to Mr. *Archibald M'Call*, at his Store formerly kept in *Richmond* County.

I have about 150l. Sterling Worth of EUROPEAN, and sundry WEST INDIA GOODS, on Hand, which I would sell by Wholesale on reasonable Terms.-----I shall retail none on Credit from this Day. WILLIAM SHEDDEN.

HUNTINGTOUR, *Sept. 14*, 1775.

THE Lands I have for some Time past advertised for Sale are not as yet sold. I will sell them at a very low Price, and allow a reasonable Time of Payment for Part of the Money. The Reason why I have not sold them was, that I would give no Credit.

4 ANTHONY WINSTON.

YORK Town, *September 19*, 1775.

RUN away from Col. *Philip Rootes*, of *King* and *Queen*, a Negro Man named HARRY, who was some Years ago mortgaged to the Hon. *William Nelson*. It is with good Reason suspected that he is lurking about *West Point*, and that he is harboured by some of Col. *Thomas Moore's* Negroes. Whoever secures and delivers the said Negro, either to Col. *Rootes* or to one of us, shall receive 40s. Reward.

tf THE EXECUTORS.

DINWIDDIE, *September 1*, 1775.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable Terms, several Tracts of valuable PATENTED LAND, some of which have Plantations with considerable Improvements thereon; also several Surveys and Entries of LAND, all lying in the Counties of *Halifax*, *Charlotte*, and *Bedford*. Any Person inclinable to purchase may see the Land, and know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Joseph Medley* in *Halifax*, or to Mr. *Thomas Paulett* or *William Harvey*, Junior, of *Charlotte*. Good Titles will be made the Puchasers by Mr. *Alexander Shaw* of this County, who is properly authorised to act for me during my Absence from this Colony, for a few Months.

(tf) NATHANIEL MANSON.

ALEXANDRIA, *June 5*, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, two indented Servants named ROBERT SHAW and ANDREW INGLES, both Natives of *Scotland*, and Bakers by Trade. Each of them had on a Bearskin Jacket lined with Plaid, Osnabrug Trousers, old Shoes, and Half worn Castor Hats. Their Bundles consist, as it is supposed, of two Match Coat Blankets, two Pair of Leather Breeches, two Osnabrug Shirts, two Check Shirts, and two red Jackets. *Shaw* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a swarthy Complexion, dark short frizled Hair, a long Scar on his right Arm, appears bold, and talks much. *Ingles* is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has short straight Hair, swarthy and long featured, has a Scab over his right Eye, his right Leg is sore, he is fond of Liquor, and talks more in his Country Dialect than *Shaw*.—— THOMAS WALSOM, a Convict, about 27 Years of Age, a Barber by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a Laddish down Look, brown straight Hair, a little knock-kneed, and a leering Look; had on, and took with him, two white Linen Shirts, an old Drab coloured Cloth Coat, one red and one striped Holland Jacket, one Pair of new Drilling Breeches, one Pair of old Buff coloured Stocking Breeches, one Pair of white and one Pair of white and blue spotted Stockings, a new Felt Hat bound with black Ferreting, has a black Silk Handkerchief, and some other Things which cannot be described.——WILLIAM LEE, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, marked with the Smallpox, has a remarkable large Nose, speaks thick, and is impudent; he took with him a yellow Bull-Dog, with cropped Ears, one Side of his Face white, has a Glass Eye, and white Breast and Neck, is very fond of going into the Water, and answers to the Name of *Turk*. The said *Lee* had a Variety of Clothes, which cannot well be described. Whoever takes up, and secures the said Servants, shall have the above Reward, or 40s. for each, paid by

JAMES KIRK.
(tf—13s.) ROBERT ADAM.
GEORGE PURVIS.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thousand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subscriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armistead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

For SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-House 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouses quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Forest Place whatever. I will give Credit till next *Christmas*, when Possession may be had. (tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.